

# Shattuck and Friends Open War on Crime

Washington Square Association to Probe Administration of Police Affairs; Suggest Remedy

12,000 Wall Street Men Get Pistols

Financiers, Alarmed at Conditions, Arm Selves; 25,000 Permits Given

Members of the Washington Square Association, including Alfred R. Shattuck, whose home was robbed last Sunday of jewelry valued at more than \$75,000, met yesterday and appointed a special committee to investigate and suggest a possible remedy for the unprecedented crime conditions confronting the city.

The committee, it was said, will give particular attention to conditions in the administration of police affairs in an endeavor to insure greater protection to life and property.

Members of the committee, comprising Mr. Shattuck, Gustavus R. Kirby, president of the association; David L. Knott, former Sheriff, and John L. White, a lawyer, met last night in Mr. Kirby's home in the square to discuss and draw up a resolution to be presented at a special meeting of the association Friday afternoon. The result of their deliberations was not made public.

Twelve thousand bankers, brokers and other financiers in the Wall Street district have taken out permits to carry revolvers within three months, according to information given out yesterday at Police Headquarters.

The police statement was made in connection with an announcement that the pistol permit fee has been raised from \$1 to \$1.50 a year. At the office of John J. Gray, Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner, it was said the legislature recently passed an amendment to the law making this increase legal. It was admitted that the Police Department has issued 25,000 revolver permits to citizens since January 1, and that the list of applicants is constantly increasing.

At the Washington Square Association meeting in the afternoon Mr. Shattuck gave a vivid account of the robbery of his home, after which the meeting resolved itself into a discussion of crime conditions, their cause and effect and what the police are doing to cope with them.

**Blame Police Shortage**  
The special committee was appointed to become obvious that opinions differed as to the real cause of the crime spread. Some blamed the inefficiency of the department. Others said the police were handicapped by a shortage of uniformed and plainclothes men. They also accused the present city administration of being at fault.

Former Sheriff Knott said that life and property ought to be protected first, especially when the city was obviously ill-equipped to do so.

"The police should assign nearly all men to combating the forces that endanger life and property, and after that successfully cope with that situation much as prohibition, women smoking, gambling and minor offenses," he said.

Mr. Willie suggested that those present did not hire taxis and cabs and it was then decided to appoint a committee which would recommend the association in order to clean up crime. All civic organizations in the city will be asked to co-operate with the association in its movement.

**Shattuck Offers \$1,000**  
Mr. Shattuck said he would give his time and a \$1,000 contribution toward any movement agreed upon and every member consented to give his time to the work of the committee.

Mr. Kirby said that the Washington Square Association had done efficient work in Washington Square, but was handicapped by not having enough patrolmen. He said the association took its stand on fighting the elements that endanger life and property because of the great crimes in the city's history had been committed in one of their members' homes, and because the association thought it was a matter of concern to the whole city.

Present at the meeting in addition to those named were Robert de Forest, Clarkson, Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, J. A. Herbert, John L. Farr, Arnold Richards, Harley L. Stowell and Ernest Colyer.

**Wife Not Locked in Cellar**  
In discussing the robbery at his home Mr. Shattuck revealed that his wife had not been locked in the air-tight vault with him and his servants. While he was being taken to the vault Mrs. Shattuck was in her room on the second floor of the house. She was bound by the robbers and locked in a

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**Laddie Boy to Help Out His Boss as Hand-Shaker**

Harding Recruits Airedale for Reception Committee as the Spring Rush Begins

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, April 4.—Laddie Boy has come into his own. The White House Airedale has become so popular that, commencing this week, he is to be an official member of the reception committee at the executive offices.

With the advent of spring and the influx of school children on pilgrimages to the capital, Laddie Boy simply could not be denied. Practically every boy and girl who visits the White House asks if the famous dog, Laddie, is in. President Harding has decreed that Laddie Boy shall be admitted to the executive offices at 1 o'clock every day, the time when the President receives visitors. No longer will he be kept in seclusion in the Cabinet room, President Harding is ready to go over to the White House for luncheon. From now on he will mingle with the throng, shake hands with both right and left hands and receive the pats of the faithful from Maine to California.

# Russia In the Red Shadow

The Spiral of Disorder Is Due for a Still Further Drop in the Fall, for There Is Little Hope of a Good Crop in Autumn of 1922; The Dread Future of the Peasant

This is the third of a series of fifteen articles which present, The Tribune believes, the closest view of the real Russia that has yet been available. Mr. Dickinson was for four years the historian of the American Relief Administration abroad. He has just returned from a five thousand-mile trip through the Soviet country.

By Thomas H. Dickinson  
CHAPTER III  
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AS THE Russian peasant looks out this spring on the fields which last year he plowed one question is upon his mind: What will the new harvest be? Behind this question others more pressing lurk in the shadows of his mind. Where will he get the manure to fertilize his fields, all his stock being gone? Where is he to get the seed to plant for a crop? Will he have the horses and men to cultivate the crop if it is sowed? Will he himself have the strength to last out to that far-off, hoped-for and feared harvest in the autumn?

Everywhere in Russia these are the questions the peasants are asking, asking of the Americans who come to interview them about their conditions and prospects, asking of themselves, asking of their neighbors.

The peasant himself has no answer to these questions. To the dispassionate observer it is clear that there is little hope of a good crop in the autumn of 1922, that the spiral of disorder that has been reaching lower and lower levels for four years is due for another dip in the summer and autumn of the present year, when the lack of seeds for planting, of manure for fertilizing, of horses and men for work in the fields, will conspire for the first time against the life of unhappy Russia.

These things lie outside the power of the peasant to modify or correct. Meanwhile he is waiting to see what the government will do. It was so I found him when by sledge I went through the famine district inquiring about the prospects for the coming year. One drives into the courtyard through a high gate, stamps one's way through a back stoop and a door opened by a child or a woman, and double its thickness burst of steam into the face. Inside, the forms in the room take shape gradually through the mist, or, at most three, small rooms, piled high with books, furniture, clean usually, the walls papered with tape papers, sometimes American Sunday supplements, sent perhaps by relatives, immigrants into rich America. A wooden table. Sometimes a sewing machine. Once a phonograph.

**Flat Top of Oven Used As Bedstead by Family**  
The center of the house is the great stone stove of oven, used as a bed, a room, with facades in all the rooms so that all may have the heat. On the flat top of the oven, the height of a man's head, are piles of bed clothing. In the center usually a child or an old woman is asleep or stealthily watching and blinking at the newcomers.

We are there to inquire into the conditions of the crops and the peasants have been expecting us. Before our horses have driven under the gate a boy has been dispatched to bring together the town officers with their books. But the peasant is hospitable; even before we are well seated on our sofas and shapkas and have begun to distinguish things in the mist the samovar is lighted.

Here comes one of our greatest embarrassments. The peasants have no food. For our part we have to carry our own provisions, and we can eat only in the cottages, the weather being bitterly cold outside. One of the difficulties of travel in the famine regions was to take out the stores of canned meats and condensed milk, which to us had become wearisome almost to nausea, and yet not to give it all away to the clustered peasants in the rear of the train.

By the time the water begins to boil the town officers are at hand. And so while we sit and eat and make tea and cocoa with the town officers, the samovar the peasants surround us respectfully, ready to give information as to the condition of the crops, the numbers of the dead and to forecast the period during which their food will last.

There are in the house perhaps twenty persons in addition to the Americans. In the center the president of the village, a handsome, broad fellow with well set head, clear eyes, engaging and confident smile, for all the world the type of man the board of directors of an American corporation would pick to manage its affairs and conduct its business to a profit at the end of the year.

Around him the members of his council, the secretary with the books, the others ready to prompt or to give information as it is called for. One thing is noticeable. It often happens that the president of the village has not always been a resident of the village. He has been assigned to the village by a high official from some village a few miles away. There are so few Communists among the peasants that in order to keep control of village organization the central Soviet of the province assigns outsiders to the chief village positions.

Around the village officers, all standing in unconscious grace in the middle of the room, cluster the onlookers, the

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**DOMESTIC**  
International Socialists fail to reach agreement with Bolsheviks, although Reds yield some ground.

Lloyd George's policy to be debated in House of Commons to-day.

Dreammaker's suit against Earl of Cathcart raises question of how much a countess should spend for her clothes.

Premier Craig of Ulster says Irish peace depends on cessation of republican army's activities.

Legitimists issue proclamation asserting Otto, Charles's son, is King of Hungary.

**SPORTS**  
White Sox beat Giants at Knoxville 6 to 2.

The Brooklyn Robins win over the Yankees at Memphis, 6 to 4.

John Farrell, Hollywood, leads field of forty-two "pro" golfers in tourney at Columbia C. C., Washington.

Arthur Yates wins qualifying round of amateur golf tournament at Pinehurst.

**MARKETS AND SHIPS**  
Stock prices recede on selling wave; first Liberty 4½s touch par.

Safeguards for small investors are to be recommended by special Stock Exchange committee next week.

Columbia Trust Building, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, sold for \$3,250,000.

Shipping Board vessel operators expect to ask increase in fees of about \$2,500,000 a year.

# Ex-Judge Kills Army Officer To Save Wife

Lt. Col. Paul Ward Beck Is Shot Dead by Jean P. Day, Rich Oklahoma Oil Man, in the Day Home

Attempted Attack Is Charged by Slayer

Struck Victim With Gun, and Weapon Fired Itself, Shattering Skull

Special Dispatch to The Tribune  
OKLAHOMA CITY, April 4.—Lieutenant Colonel Paul Ward Beck, assistant commandant of Post Field at Fort Sill, Okla., and one of the army's pioneers in aviation, was shot and killed at 2:30 o'clock this morning after a midnight party at the home of his close friend, Jean P. Day, wealthy oil man and former Justice of the Oklahoma Supreme Court. Although no formal charges were filed, Day put up a bond of \$5,000 for appearance Saturday before a coroner's jury. A committee of army officers from Post Field also will meet Saturday to investigate the shooting.

According to the story which Day told the sheriff, Day struck Colonel Beck over the head with a revolver trying to force his attentions on Mrs. Day. The force of the blow discharged the weapon, Day said, and Beck fell dead. Mrs. Day, corroborated this version of the incident. The explosion of the gun so mutilated the army officer's head that the coroner expressed doubt whether it could be determined whether the blow or the shot had caused death.

**Dinner Preceded Party**  
The oil man told the police that he and Mrs. Day and Beck had eaten dinner together at a downtown hotel and had passed the night at their home. After dinner Day was called away to attend to some legal business and his wife went with Beck to a theater. On the way home after the show Mrs. Day and Beck were joined by a group of friends and invited all of them to go out to the Day home for a party. These guests included S. H. Prichard and his wife, D. H. Anderson and his wife, both oil men, and J. P. Padlock, who is attached to Fort Sill. Day had reached home ahead of the crowd and passed more than an hour with them.

When the guests started to depart, about 1 o'clock, Beck insisted that some of them home in his automobile. They accepted and he drove off, leaving his wife and the army officer alone.

According to Day's story, he was returning home at 2 o'clock and as he drove his car up the driveway he caught a glimpse of the car and saw Mrs. Day through a window of the drawing room. Colonel Beck started toward Mrs. Day, the oil man said, and grasped her in his arms.

**Day Describes Shooting**  
"She fought him," Day continued. "It was an awful battle between them. I paused only a moment, then opened the door in time to see the officer firing through the curtains that separate the drawing room and dining room. I rushed to the stairs and got my revolver. Returning to the room, I saw Beck lying on the floor, and with this he drew back his arm as if to strike. He backed away from me toward the dining room."

Day asserted that he then struck the officer with the gun and that it accidentally discharged, causing the officer's death. The weapon, which the police saw, was a single-action Colt 38-40 revolver. Day notified the authorities immediately and was held in custody by the Sheriff until noon. He was released only so that he might be with his wife, who collapsed after the incident. Mrs. Day has been unable to issue any further statement.

**Prosecutor Issues Statement**  
Forest Hughes, county attorney, issued this statement: "Owing to the fact that Beck was killed in the Day home and to the fact that the gun was fired while Beck was in the house, it is extremely difficult to find out what happened before the fatal shot, and owing further to the prominence of both of these citizens, it is my desire to investigate thoroughly and minutely every phase of this unfortunate killing before any final action."

"I do not know whether or not Judge Day or his wife, the only witnesses to the killing, will take the stand at the inquest. The state could not force either to testify if they did not so desire."

As much as I cannot say at this time what turn the coroner's inquest may take, it is possible that either a manslaughter or murder charge may be filed against Judge Day."

Prohibition Enforcement Officer Meadows issued a statement saying that he would make an inquiry to determine whether or not Beck was a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

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**Turns On Gas, Ends His Diary And Dies as Radio Plays Dirge**

Eugene K. Martin, inventor, killed himself by inhaling illuminating gas in a bedroom of his home, 523 Third Avenue, Monday night. His body was found yesterday. Near it was a diary in which he had endeavored to record sensations experienced in gas poisoning up to the moment of unconsciousness. Mrs. Martin was away from home for the day. The suicide addressed a line to her in his diary of death.

The notes made by Martin on a sheet of lined paper were written in ink. At first firm and clear, they became an indecipherable scrawl toward the end. He wrote:

"I am tired—so tired. There seems to be some suggestion of cowardice connected with this, but I am not a coward. I have given life a fair trial, but failed to find interest in it. Why should I burden myself and others?"

"My body lay on the floor beside a table on which stood a radio telephone. The instrument was connected and from it proceeded what seemed to be the music of a funeral march. The police believe it was being played for a burial on some ship at sea."

Friends of Martin said he had been despondent for many months over failures in business ventures. According to the police, he had been despondent for many months over failures in business ventures. According to the police, he had been despondent for many months over failures in business ventures.

A search of the room revealed several other messages, most of which, addressed to "My wife, Alice," explained that the writer felt his death would be a relief to friends and relatives. Mrs. Martin was prostrated when she learned of her husband's death.

When You Think of Writing Think of Writing—Adv.

# Lasker Urges Ship Bill as War Defense

U. S. Must Have Merchant Reserve if Battle Fleet Is Cut, He Says, Opening Congress Subsidy Fight

Calls Government Operation 'Vicious'

America's Position on Sea for Generations at Stake, He Warns Opponents

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, April 4.—In a plea to the Senate Commerce Committee and the House Merchant Marine Committee, in joint session to-day, Chairman Lasker, of the Shipping Board, urged the enactment of the Administration bill for the aid and upbuilding of the American merchant marine, generally known as the ship subsidy bill.

The examination of Chairman Lasker marked the opening of the hearings which will be conducted on the subsidy measure. They will cover almost every conceivable phase of the shipping problem. Senator Jones, of Washington, chairman of the Commerce Committee, who is presiding, said to-night he hoped to wind up the hearings in two weeks.

Chairman Greene of the House Merchant Marine Committee presided to-day when Senator Jones was absent. Keen interest was manifested in the proceedings to-day. Chairman Lasker, on the stand throughout the day, was on the stand throughout the day. In the morning he read a lengthy prepared statement and in the afternoon was subjected to cross examination. Representative Hardy, of Texas, Democrat, opponent of subsidy, led in the cross questioning. He was backed by other Democratic members of the House committee.

**Urges Fleet for Defense**  
The position of America on the seas for generations to come is involved in the proposed legislation, Lasker told the committee. He enumerated the reasons for government aid and declared that probably above all other propositions stood the need of an adequate merchant marine for America in time of war. He laid much stress on the need of a great merchant marine as an aid and adjunct to the fleet for purposes of self-defense.

Mr. Hardy tried to bring out that the American ship owner did not need a subsidy. Mr. Lasker, however, contended otherwise. He held that on the basis of original capital cost, interest, depreciation, labor and maintenance, the British owner of shipping had the advantage. Efforts of Mr. Hardy to drive him from this position were not successful.

Representatives Bankhead, of Alabama; Briggs, of Texas, and other Democratic members joined in the cross-questioning. Throughout the afternoon the committee considered answers to questions and answers to questions and answers to questions.

**Opposes Radical Changes**  
Chairman Lasker urged that radical changes in the bill be avoided lest the whole plan of government aid be put out of joint and crippled. He emphasized the fact that the question involved was not merely one of subsidy or no subsidy.

"It involves," he said, "what shall become of the government's vast war-built merchant fleet; what shall be done with the surplus of government-owned ships through the Emergency Fleet Corporation; what shall be done to insure the overseas carriage of America's surplus products in times of peace, and it involves, of importance possibly beyond all others, questions, whether America, through the possession of an adequate merchant marine, shall be self-sustaining and self-sufficient on the seas in time of war."

Mr. Lasker said that "it is the feeling of the seven members of the Shipping Board that the question of government aid to American ships, including subsidies, is an all-American one and should be consciously treated no more politically than should the needs of the army, the navy or the postoffice department."

He said America emerged from the World War a creditor nation, cast for continuing first place on the stage of world commerce. "No nation," he added, "could afford to lose this position."

"The history of our shipbuilding program," (Continued on page three)

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# Congressional Mine Owners to Meet Union In Peace Negotiations

Jobless Here, Unaided by Hylan, A Political Thorn to Harding

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The unemployment situation in New York City is causing as much grave concern to the Administration as the possible effects of the Genoa conference or the solution of the German reparations question, it was learned on very high authority to-day. In each case the answer is the same. Each has much the same direct effect on American prosperity.

President Harding realizes that his Administration will stand or fall on the prosperity of the country at the time the test is made. Meanwhile the vote of the country this fall will be accepted, both here and abroad, as a test of the Administration's strength, and that vote will determine, in a large measure, the degree of power which the Administration will exercise during the remaining two years.

Attention has been riveted on the New York situation by Mayor Hylan's recent bid in Chicago for the office of Mayor of that city. Hylan has spent from \$50,000 to \$75,000,000 to aid its unemployed. Chicago is taking a deep interest in the outcome of the election. Other cities might well follow their example.

**Urges Emulation of Other Cities**  
The truth is, according to high officials of the Administration, that New York City is one of the worst spots in the country as to lack of intelligent effort on the part of the city government in providing work for the jobless and in number of unemployed. The truth also is, according to the same officials, who read with great astonishment Mayor Hylan's statement, that so far from urging other cities to emulate New York, Mayor Hylan would do well for the cause of abolishing unemployment if he would follow the example set him by other cities.

It is estimated here that there are in the neighborhood of 500,000 men out of work in greater New York and that there are from 700,000 to 1,000,000 in New York State.

Following Mayor Hylan's statement as to the amount of money he has spent on the cause of abolishing unemployment, considerable inquiry as to the exact facts by Administration officials, both as to details on the amount of public work which has been done in New York and New York and some other large cities (Continued on next page)

**Hylan Appoints Murphy's "Pal" To \$12,000 Job**  
Some See Slap at Hearst in P. F. Donohue's Selection for Water Supply Board, Others a Deal to Aid Him

Changes To Be Made Wherever New Blood Is Held Necessary to Effect Improvements in Service

Revenue and Enforcement Departments Are Said To Be Next in Line of Fire

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Gradual reorganization of government departments along the lines of effecting a maximum of efficiency was said to-day in official circles to be the program of the Administration, already begun, which is to result in changes wherever the infusion of new blood is judged necessary.

Operation of the civil service rules will not be permitted to hinder efforts to bring the administration of the government to the highest peak of service, according to advisers close to President Harding who believe that the President is empowered to make whatever changes in official personnel may be deemed expedient, and whose interest of the country at large, although, if necessary, enabling legislation may be obtained from Congress.

Place, particularly in the Treasury Department, it is said, where complete reorganization of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the customs service has been effected, and where other important shifts are to be expected soon. Similarly in the Shipping Board and other agencies of the government, where different classes of office administration are believed advisable, replacement of executive heads is taking place.

Some quarters the view was advanced that reorganization would proceed regardless of party affiliations until installation of new personnel would wipe away all old methods now considered faulty to make way for the most modern procedure.

Reorganization is planned, it was said to-day, in the internal revenue bureau and will involve, it was declared, about a dozen important places. As soon as the internal revenue bureau reorganization is finished the next step will be taken in the Treasury Department.

Passersby in East Twenty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon who saw a window cleaner lose his balance and drop from the fifth story of the building at 53 East Twenty-fifth Street expected to find him dead upon the sidewalk. But the window cleaner never got that far. An automobile had been parked near the front of the building, and the falling man landed squarely upon the leather top of the machine, bounced five feet in the air and came down again on the automobile top. Traffic Policeman Walter P. Graham lifted him from the top of the car as an astonished crowd looked on.

The window cleaner was Peter Gurnik, of 42 Seventh Avenue. He was unconscious when placed in an ambulance. He was taken to Bellevue, where it was said he had a fair chance for recovery. He was cleaning a window in the offices of the Hayes Green Corporation. The car upon which he fell belongs to Max Mayer.

**Window Cleaner, Who Lost His Balance, Probably Will Recover, Doctors Say**  
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**3 Killed, 30 Injured, By Bomb at Banquet**  
BUDAPEST, April 4.—(By The Associated Press).—Three men were killed and thirty others injured when a bomb exploded at a business men's banquet in the Democratic Club here last night. The explosion occurred just after 8 o'clock. Injured guests had been seated, but before the members of the Opposition party had arrived.

First aid to those injured was rushed to the scene of the explosion by Captain Janos A. Pedlow, American Red Cross Commissioner in Hungary.

**Text of Telegrams**  
"Labor Committee, House of Representatives, has been holding hearings on Bill in reference to coal strike. John L. Lewis, president of United Mine Workers of America, in testimony before committee, stated that his organization would meet and representatives of operators in central competitive fields, exclusive of western Pennsylvania and southern Ohio, if enough tonnage is represented in the meeting to justify negotiations."

"House Committee on Labor has instructed chairman to notify you of conference to be held in Washington beginning April 10, providing operators agree, for the purpose of meeting representatives of the mine workers' organization as the first step in an effort to settle the nation-wide coal